AGRICULTURE

The First Plan, in general, laid emphasis on food production all over the country. During the Second Plan, although emphasis continued to be on food production, programmes were initiated for increasing the production of other agricultural commodities as well. In the Third Plan equal emphasis on food production as well as on the production of commercial crops has been laid.

The extent of additional production achieved during the first two Plans and proposed to be achieved during the Third Five Year Plan under the several schemes is given below:

RECLAMATION OF LAND BY TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS

With the help of tractors and bulldozers which were maintained by the Department an extent of over 20,000 acres was reclaimed during the First Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 23·36 lakhs resulting in an additional production of nearly 3,800 tons of grains. Nineteen new tractors were issued to the farmers under the hire-purchase system at a cost of nearly Rs 2½ lakhs. In the Second and Third Plan also the programme received considerable emphasis. In the Second Plan nearly 40,000 acres were reclaimed by the use of tractors and bulldozers which resulted in an additional production of nearly 5,000 tons of food-grains. One hundred and seventeen new tractors were issued to the farmers during the said Plan at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. During the Third Plan 55 bulldozers are proposed to be maintained departmentally and 100 tractors under the hire-purchase system are proposed to be supplied to the farmers.

IRRIGATION WELLS AND PUMPSETS

More than 50 per cent of the total area of the State is in the scarcity zone. The policy of the Government is, therefore, to augment the irrigation facilities. During the First Plan 3,555 irrigation wells at a cost of Rs. 22·51 lakhs were completed, benefiting over 7,000 acres which gave an additional production of over 3,000 tons of foodgrains. During the Second and Third Plan also this programme has received increased attention and the loan amount which was being paid at the rate of Rs. 500 per well during the First Plan was raised to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per well during the Second Plan. With this liberalised pattern of assistance, nearly 4,000 irrigation wells were completed during the Second Plan at a cost of Rs. 229·55 lakhs which resulted in an additional food production of nearly 4,000 tons at the end of the Second Plan. The target for the Third Plan is to complete 12,500 wells and to achieve this, the tempo of work has been considerably increased. Supply of electrical and diesel oil pump sets, which is also one of the important measures taken up in this direction, has received priority attention. In the First Plan nearly 2,400 pumpsets, costing Rs. 25·16 lakhs, were distributed to benefit nearly 8,600 acres of land. In the

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Second Plan 1,705 pumpsets, at a cost of Rs. 25.94 lakhs, were distributed to irrigate an area of nearly 8,000 acres. During the Third Plan increased provisions are being made and the demand for more pumpsets is being met to a considerable extent.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL MANURIAL RESOURCES

The First Plan had laid considerable stress on the development of local manurial resources. A quantity of 2.8 lakhs tons of compost was produced during the said Plan benefiting an area of 56,000 acres and resulting in an additional production of nearly 14,000 tons of foodgrains. During the Second Plan nearly 56 lakh tons of both urban and compost manure was produced. The Third Plan sets a target of production of 60 lakhs tons of compost. In the First Plan, to supplement the manures by growing green manuring crops, a quantity of nearly 400 tons of green manure seeds was distributed to benefit nearly 19,000 acres. In the Second Plan 3 lakh acres were brought under green manuring. Demands for planting Glyricidia and other green manure crops have increased considerably with the result that the Third Plan embarks on a programme to cover 7 lakh of acres under green manuring and to distribute Glyricidia seeds free of cost for raising seedlings.

USE OF FERTILIZERS

Farmers have now become fertilizer minded and consequently the demand for fertilizers has increased many folds. As against 63,000 tons of manure mixtures distributed during the First Plan, the quantity distributed during the last year of the Second Plan was 75,000 tons. The Third Plan sets a target of 3 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, 3.3 lakh tons of phosphatic fertilizers and 13,200 tons of potash fertilizers. The distribution will depend on the allotment of fertilizers to the State.

While supplies were not up to the mark during the first two years which affected agricultural production considerably, the supplies have been satisfactory during this year. The district arrangements are being streamlined to enable handling of larger quantities of fertilizers which are likely to be allotted during the coming years.

IMPROVED SEEDS

By the end of the Second Plan, the target of establishing 56 State seed farms under the Department had been achieved and the Third Plan aims at establishing 50 more seed farms of which 9 have so far been established. As there are some difficulties in the acquisition of land for these farms, the progress during the first three years of the Third Plan has been slow. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-five tons of improved seeds were produced during the First Plan, 8,600 tons in the

Second Plan and an equal quantity during the first two years of the current Plan.

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

To popularise improved agronomic practices, various measures have been taken up like the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation and the Rabi and Khariff Campaigns. During the Second Plan, an area of over 2 lakh acres was being covered under the J. P. C. every year. Under the Khariff and Rabi Campaigns considerable area under Jowar, Wheat and Ragi was covered under improved agricultural practices. During the Third Plan these programmes are being further intensified and more attention is being paid to popularise dry farming practices in contour bunded areas.

CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES

Special attention was bestowed on plant protection measures. Sprayers and dusters are being distributed at 50 per cent concessional rates to enable the farmers to take up plant protection measures themselves. It is proposed to cover 18 lakh acres during this Plan and to distribute 40,000 units of spraying and dusting equipment at a total cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. An extent of 70,000 acres was treated against grasshopper pest under a mass campaign in the Dharwar Division. About 5,600 units of sprayers and dusters have been supplied so far.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil conservation, being a basic step for improving agriculture, especially in dry farming areas, during the Second Plan, an area of 1.65 lakh acres was contour bunded which accounted for an enhanced production of 8,750 tons of foodgrains. During the Third Plan, an area of nearly, 2.7 lakh acres will be contour bunded. The progress at the end of the two years is nearly 61,000 acres. The Land Improvement Act has been put into operation all over the State to carry out these measures and the field organisation has also been strengthened considerably to take up these works effectively.

OTHER MEASURES

During the First Plan period practically very little was done for the development of other crops like cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, etc. During the Second Plan period, special schemes were launched in respect of these crops and the achievements have been very encouraging, except in respect of cotton and oil-seeds, the deficiency in respect of which was mainly due to adverse seasonal conditions. New area was brought under cultivation of these crops notably under cashewnut with nearly 40,000 acres; pepper 3,000; acres cardamom 1,000 acres; arecanut 10,000 acres and fruit crops nearly 6,000 acres.

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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The two Agricultural Colleges are proposed to be further strengthened to meet the increased demand for Agriculture Graduates and post-Graduates.

There were 5 Agricultural Schools in the State and one more School was started during 1961-62 and four more are proposed to be started during the remaining period of the Third Plan. These Schools are intended to train young farmers in improved techniques of crop cultivation.

The 5 Gramasevaks' Training Centres established during the Second Plan, have been continued during the Third Plan.

OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES

The other notable feature is the launching of the Package Programme in Mandya District where production is expected to go up by 1.13 lakh tons of foodgrains by the fifth year of the programme which means an increase of 60 per cent over the production at the beginning of the implementation of the project. A package programme has been sanctioned for South Kanara District for intensive cultivation of rice. A special Package Programme is also being taken up in Koppal and Gangavathi Taluks in the District of Raichur for oilseeds The programme for 1963-64 has been completely reoriented to meet the needs of emergency and intensive efforts in all directions are under way.

The target and achievement of additional food production were as follows :—

			Target	*Achievement*
			lakh tons	lakh tons
1961—62	...	...	2.13	0.60
1962—63	...	...	2.2	1.4
1963--64	...	...	1.0	2.05 (anticipated)

The better performance anticipated during 1963-64 can be attributed to the increase in the allocation of funds under minor irrigation, soil conservation and increased supply of fertilizers.

The overall production of cotton remained low because of adverse seasonal conditions. As against the target of production of 5.85 lakh bales during 1961-62 the achievement was 4.41 lakh bales. With regard to oilseeds, the targets of additional production for the first two years were 73,322 tons and 80,504 tons respectively. The achievements were 55 404 tons and 99,981 tons respectively, exceeding the target during 1962-63. The target for 1963-64 is 85 134 tons and the achievement up to the end of September is estimated to be 56,032 tons.

The yield under sugarcane is expected to go up according to programme, *i.e.*, one ton on an average per year per acre.

The Package Programme in Mandya has made good progress in that 24,000 farm plans have so far been processed, 8,240 soil samples have

been analysed, 960 demonstrations on paddy, ragi and other crops on improved methods have been laid out and 44,380 tons of fertilizers have been distributed.

MINOR IRRIGATION

During the First Plan an expenditure of Rs. 415.31 lakhs was incurred on minor irrigation works which benefited an area of 2,76,753 acres (bringing 16,876 acres under fresh irrigation and assuring water supply to an extent of 2,59,877 acres of existing atchkat).

During the Second Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 673.72 lakhs was incurred which benefited an area of 1,53,400 acres (bringing 41,960 acres under fresh irrigation and assuring water supply to an extent of 1,11,400 acres of existing atchkat).

During the Third Five-Year Plan the total provision for minor irrigation works (tanks including restoration, etc.) is Rs. 850 lakhs. During the first 3 years of the Third Five-Year Plan the total anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 852.40 lakhs to benefit an area of 1,67,934 acres (bringing 49,668 acres under fresh irrigation and assuring water supply to an extent of 1,18,266 acres). The tempo on minor irrigation works has been stepped up during recent years to increase food production further.

During the year 1963-64, a Public Works Division with 3 Sub-Divisions attached to the Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar, has been formed with the object of carrying on research on minor irrigation and water use. With the help of the work done in this Division, it will be possible to have economical use of water and proper utilisation of irrigation facilities.

IRRIGATION WELLS

In 1946, the former Government of Mysore had sanctioned a well subsidy scheme according to which the subsidy admissible for each well was 25 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 per well. To supplement the subsidy, the applicant could also get a loan towards the balance required to complete the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per well. As stepping up of food production was a matter of urgent necessity, the Government of Mysore decided in 1958 that the well subsidy scheme should be extended to all the Districts in the State including the integrating areas. The rules relating to the well subsidy scheme were accordingly made applicable to the entire State and the scheme has been continued from year to year.

In September 1960, a special programme for the construction of about 15,000 irrigation wells was undertaken and for this purpose the normal rules relating to the scheme were liberalised The total expenditure on account of the construction of 15,000 irrigation wells was estimated at Rs. 4·5 crores. In 1960-61, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 2 crores towards this special Scheme. This amount was spent during 1960-61 towards the payment of the first instalment for the construction of irrigation wells. Under this Scheme, about 16,700 wells were sanctioned far exceeding the target of 15,000 wells.

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The question of obtaining the balance of Rs. 2.5 crores from the Government of India towards this Scheme was under correspondence with them during 1961-62. As it was not possible to secure this balance from the Government of India during the early part of the year 1961-62, the State Government arranged for the payment of the second and third instalments in respect of wells sanctioned during the previous year. The total expenditure during 1961-62 was of the order of Rs. 1.45 crores. The Government of India released the balance of Rs. 2.5 crores sometime in March 1962. The actual expenditure during 1961-62 has been taken as Rs. 1.45 crores. The Government of India permitted us to utilise the balance of Rs. 1.05 crores during the year 1962-63 and it was distributed among the 4 Divisions. This allotment of Rs. 105 lakhs was utilised for grant of loans for 10,500 fresh wells as per the liberalised rules. The liberalised rules which were framed in 1960 were revived and they are now in force throughout the State.

During the year 1963-64, a provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been made in the Budget. The entire amount is required to meet the commitments in respect of old well works. During October—November 1963, the Centre released a special allotment of Rs. 2.50 crores out of which, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was made available for this Scheme and with this special allotment it is proposed to sanction about 2,700 wells before the end of the current year. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 205 lakhs (excluding the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for subsidies) a total sum of Rs. 110 lakhs has been spent up to 31st December, 1963. In view of the considerable demand for loans for the construction of irrigation wells in all the areas, it is expected that the balance would also be spent before the close of the current financial year.

Out of 27,200 wells sanctioned during 1960-61 and 1962-63, a majority will be completed before the end of 1963-64.

Most of the wells sanctioned during the current year are still in progress.

The number of wells already sanctioned and those proposed to be sanctioned till the end of the Third Five-Year Plan would be as follows:-

1960-61	...	16,700 wells
1961-62	...	500 wells
1962-63	...	10,500 wells
1963-64	...	2, 00 wells
1964-65	...	2,500 wells
1965-66	...	10,000 wells
Total	...	42,900 wells

Thus about 43,000 wells will be sanctioned by the close of the Third Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds.

If this Scheme is implemented as proposed, about 63,000 acres would be brought under irrigation before the end of the Third Five Year Plan resulting in an increased food production of 42,900 tons.

FISHERIES.

Twenty-one Fisheries Development Schemes were continued under the Third Five Year Plan with a plan outlay of Rs 30 lakhs. A further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also given to meet the additional requirements. The Department continued the existing two Boat Building Yards for the construction of mechanised boats, and supplying them to fishermen on loan-*cum*-subsidy basis. The Department also secured 30 indigenously manufactured 'RUSTON' Marine Diesel Engines and made arrangements to secure 45 Tarpedo Marine Diesel Engines from Yugoslavia. The State has been allotted 34 Yanmar Marine Diesel Engines The other measure taken to increase the fish production is by the conservation and exploitation of inland fisheries. During the current year 28 lakhs fish fry of quick growing varieties imported from West Bengal were stocked in various sheets of water, thus making a total of 68 lakhs fish fry for three years.

As a result of increased supply of mechanised boats it was possible to step up export of processed prawns both frozen and canned to overseas markets.

The most important development during the year 1963-64 is the setting up of a Marine Products Processing Training Centre at Mangalore in collaboration with the Japanese Government, which supplied equipment worth Rs. 12.00 lakhs and made available six Japanese Experts to the Institution. The first course of one year's duration commenced from July 1963. Thirty candidates —15 from Mysore State and 15 from other States—are under training.

The other important event is the extension of the Indo-Norwegian Project to this State. The Norwegian India Foundation will supply such of the equipments free of cost as are not easily available in India. These equipments included timber working and workshop accessories, Marine Diesel Engines, machinery for ice, cold and freezing plants, refrigerated vans, etc. The Norwegian Foundation will assist in the survey of fishing grounds, training of fishermen in the handling of mechanised boats, setting up of Boat Building Yards with service station, construction and supply of mechanised boats, establishment of ice, cold storage and freezing plants and construction of fishing harbour at Karwar.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme Scheme, the fish produced in the 5 selected Blocks in the State, *viz*,, Anekal, Mandya, Kudige, Dharwar and Gangavathi, will be supplied to school going children and expectant mothers. The State wil in turn receive fish breeding and fish processing equipment and assistance for training fishermen from the

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UNICEF. The programme was introduced in all the five blocks, on the 14th November, 1963.

The Department continued to run 30 Fish Curing Yards, 10 Fisheries High Schools, 31 Primary Fisheries Schools, 8 Ice and Cold Storages Plants, the Fisheries Technology Research Laboratory at Mangalore and the Inland Fisheries Research Station at Bangalore. The Fisheries Training Centre at Mangalore trained 30 fishermen during the year. A similar Training Centre at Karwar under Indo-Norwegian Project is established.

The 21 Inland Fishery Divisions continued to enforce conservation measures in the river and reservoir fisheries, coupled with judicious exploitation to serve the Inland Fish Markets.

Work conducted on Induced Breeding of Major Carps at Tungabhadra by pituitary harmone injection was quite successful and produced 10 lakhs of fish seed. Induced Breeding of the Mirror Carp variety was conducted at the Departmental Fish Farms at K. R. Sagar, Hessarghatta, and Neerasagar, and 3 lakhs of fish fry were produced.

During the year 1964-65 all the 21 Schemes will be continued and the Department will endeavour to achieve higher physical targets with reference to finances made available.

The following table indicates some of the important statistics.

	Second Plan actuals	*Third Plan*	
			Anticipated Targets 1st three years
Financial Outlay ...	Rs. 43.70 lakhs	130 lakhs	111.92 lakhs
No. of Mechanised Boats... ...	48	150	93‡
No. of Fishermen trained in Mechanised Fishing.	121	400	240
Value of Fishing requisites supplied at subsidised rates.	3.18	15	8.50
Fish seed collected and stocked ...	94.75 at the end of Second Plan.	300	90
Fisheries Co-operatives started ...	19	...	25
Loan granted	3.31	...	15.44

‡Including engineers allotted.